









NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,  
**ANDREW JOHNSON,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.  
**W. W. FIELD.** — **H. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st—**Geo. C. Northrup.**  
2nd—**Jonathan Bowman.**  
3rd—**Allen Worden.**  
4th—**Henry W. Turner.**  
5th—**W. J. Buttz.**  
6th—**A. S. McDill.**

"TODAYISM."

The Milwaukee News taunts us with being subservient to the present Administration, and for supporting Mr. Lincoln while we disapprove of some of his acts. We plead guilty to the charge. We are subservient to the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, to a certain extent, because the Administration is essentially the Government and the Government is in peril. Herein we differ from the News. It possesses that superior statesmanship which enables it to see how a man may oppose the war, discourage enlistments, render aid and comfort to traitors in arms, land the rebel leaders, abuse, malign, slander and misrepresent every act of those constitutionally clothed with power to carry on the war for the safety of the Nation, and yet be faithful to the Government. We are not blessed with such perception. We cannot see why the conduct of the News and its adherents, in their bitter and malignant opposition to every act of Mr. Lincoln and his constitutional advisers to save an imperiled country, is not treasonable and disastrous. We believe their contemporaries and posterity will so adjudge and hold them responsible. We believe a man better become "true-lent," as the News sneeringly says, to the only power that can crush the rebellion and maintain the integrity of our beloved country, than to become the apologist and abettor of traitors and rebels, as the News has. We respectfully submit whether a man on his knees before Abraham Lincoln, is not a more pleasant sight than a man on his knees before Jeff. Davis? As faithful as we have endeavored to be in upholding the hands of the President since this war broke out, we are free to confess that we have not rendered him such efficient aid and support as the News has its idol at Richmond. It has bent us all hollow in zeal and earnestness. We acknowledge it with shame, but it is true. It is also true that we differ with Mr. Lincoln in many things, but in none more than in his treatment of Northern traitors. We believe he ought to hang, without benefit of the clergy, all such treasonable spouters as edit the News, but Father Abraham don't see it. Many persons would oppose Abraham Lincoln if they dared, but they do not. The conduct of the copperheads has driven them into his support. The people see that the exigency of the times is such that it will not do to quarrel about non-essentials. When the house is in flames it will not do to stop and dispute about the origin of the fire. The people love the country better than they love any party, and are ready to support those men whom they believe to be the purest patriots and the best statesmen. All our opponents have to do in order to defeat Abraham Lincoln is to offer us something better than is offered by the Union party. Convince the people that the Chicago nominee, if elected, will carry on the war more vigorously, bring about an honorable peace sooner, and cement the Union more firmly than it can be done by the election of Mr. Lincoln, and they will rally to his support as one man. The people are thoroughly in love with their country, and with God's help, they mean to save it. And so they are ready to overlook and pardon many things in Mr. Lincoln's administration now, that they would not brook for a single moment in time of peace. And they overlook more than they would if it were not for the outrageous conduct of the copperheads. By their malignity and abuse in adding to the perils and dangers that surround us, the sympathies of the Nation have been drawn out towards Abraham Lincoln. They see a factious opposition more intent in getting into power than in beating back the rebels that clutch at the Nation's throat. They see men writing and printing each week in the North that which is republished with approving comments at Richmond and Atlanta. They hear men bawl themselves hoarse about peace when they know that the only way to get permanent peace is to conquer it. They see men, waxing rich under the shadow of our flag, grow cheerful and happy over the reverses that happen to the Union cause. And seeing all these dangers is it any wonder that they refuse to leave the ill they have and fly to others that they know not of? Is it any wonder that they become "true-lent" and "subservient" to that power which is stretched forth to put an end to civil discord and bring peace? The lofty patriotism exhibited by the American people since this war broke out is not a sickly sentimentalism to be laughed at, but a sacred and holy principle, attested by the blood that they have willingly shed for the perpetuity of our free institutions. Nor can such malignant vilifiers as the News drive them from the support of their Government by taunting them with "toadying" to Abraham Lincoln. There never was so independent a party as the Union party to-day. There never was a party whose public journals and supporters so freely criticised every act of its own Administration, as the party that now supports Abraham

Lincoln and his opponents who go, like dumb, driven cattle, into the support of the regular nominee no matter if the "devil is the candidate." That is their open boast of party fealty.

To Men who Reflect.

The United States Economist, in an article appealing to the people to "stand by the Government," presents some facts and figures worthy of the consideration of reflecting men. It shows that there is no investment equal to the Government loan now on the market, and argues that, in addition to this consideration, the duty of sustaining the Government is imperative. We quote:

"But says some timid character, 'If the rebellion should succeed, what will then become of the Government bonds?' We answer, 'The rebellion will not succeed.' The people of the United States will never consent to a division of the Union, in our judgment. However much they may differ as to the causes of the war, or the manner in which it is conducted, when it comes to the question of a division it will be found that the 'pence-at-any-price' party are scarcely worth the count, and if the Union is preserved (as it will be) the interest on the debt will be paid until such times as the development of the resources of the country shall warrant the establishment of a sinking fund that will eventually extinguish the principal. Did it ever occur to our readers what amount of wealth is added to the country each year in time of peace. We venture to assert from our knowledge of the extent of the trade, commerce, agricultural and manufacturing productions, that if the war was ended, we should increase the capital of the country an average of five thousand millions per annum for the next ten years, and steadily add to the amount each year, so long as we remained at peace. Emigration would flow to us from all parts of the habitable globe in countless thousands. Capital from all parts of Europe would seek investment in our manufactures, internal improvements and public securities. Our mineral and agricultural resources, which are beyond computation, would be rapidly developed, and commerce would be immensely increased, and the interest on a debt of four or five thousand millions would be no heavy burden for a people unsurpassed in energy, industry, and capacity for the accumulation of property—in a country of such resources as are unequalled on the face of the earth.

We sometimes feel an inexpressible disgust in listening to the croakings of some of the weak-kneed and still weaker minded seceders on the progress of the war. They give our brave armies no credit when they achieve such successes as Sherman has recently accomplished, but when Grant meets with a repulse (the only one, too, since he has had command of the Army of the Potomac) they magnify it to proportions wholly unwarranted by the facts, and seem to regard it as decisive of the campaign. Away with such nonsense. Grant mined the fortifications of Petersburg, assaulted, and failed to take them, only because of the delay in charging promptly after the explosion, but he inflicted a greater loss upon the enemy than they did upon him, for they acknowledged a loss of three thousand, while it is not pretended that our loss was more than 2,500, including 1,200 prisoners which the rebels claim to have taken. What is the disaster compared with the repulse which the rebel army at Atlanta received from Sherman on the 22d and 23d of July, where the losses of the enemy fell but little, if any, short of twenty thousand? But we have no space to pursue this reasoning.

We are now at the very turning point of the war, and all that is required to bring it to a successful termination is for the truly loyal to stand by the Government with all their might. Sherman will in all human probability capture Atlanta during the present month, when he will be enabled to turn his forces eastward and threaten Richmond from the west. No uneasiness need be felt in regard to Grant. He is full of resources and indomitable perseverance. It took six months to take Vicksburg, which, it will be recollected, the crackers then said a 'million of men' could not take. Sebastopol resisted the combined French and English forces for more than two years, having been assaulted four different times before it was finally taken. Richmond and Atlanta are both strongly fortified, and will require time, patience and skill to reduce them, but Grant and Sherman with the noble armies under their command, are equal to the emergency. Let the people who remain at home do their duty by subscribing liberally for the new loan, and no fears need be entertained of a restoration of the Union."

DON'T LIKE KENTUCKY.—The Richmond Examiner is rather severe on the friends of the Confederacy residing in Kentucky. It denounces them as not daring to defend their own rights, and as being too cowardly to openly countenance those who would protect the institutions of the State. Corruption and selfishness and impotency and want of all heroism are the commonest terms applied to those of whom it is claimed in Kentucky, are or would be friends of the South if they dared to avow their sentiments. A late editorial in the journal referred to closes with the following outburst of rebel thunder:

"A bloody desolation will yet overwhelm the State despite her mad efforts to evade the test, by which her Southern sisters proved to the world the virtue that was in them. She ought to welcome it. She will be more glorious with the round shot plowing her ruined seed fields, her homesteads desolate, her cities in ashes, her whole territory one dark and bloody ground" again, than she is now with her cattle of incredible fatness and asses of amazing height, and boasting of their blood rather than of that within her own veins."

The Springfield Republican well says: "The Government issues are in every man's hands, from those of the millionaire to those of the low carrier. Hundreds of millions of these issues, which depend for their value upon the integrity of the Government, are spread all over the country, and enter into all the transactions of trade. Besides this there are a thousand millions of government bonds held in all classes, in sums varying from fifty dollars to a hundred thousand. These bonds have become the basis of banking institutions that are multiplying rapidly in every part of the country. The entire money and business interests of the nation are indissolubly intertwined with the interests of the Government."

ONE EAR.—"Mother," said Ike Portington, "did you know that the 'iron horse' had but one ear?"

"One ear? Merciful gracious, child, what do you mean?"

"Why, the engine ear."

"Isaac," exclaimed the old lady, "take some of Dr. Bliss's magical soap, wash your feet, and go to bed."

Her knitting fell to the floor, as she raised her hands and exclaimed: "What a perceptive mind that boy has got!"

A WRITER in the Church Standard, an Episcopalian paper in England, says that the Established Episcopal Church is fast becoming an established choir, for during the past thirty years there have sprung up twenty-five heresies and schisms.

Cleanliness and Health.

The most startling events accrue, among the lowest classes especially, from a due attention to matters likely to affect health, is apparent in very low mortality rate of the pauper, schools placed under proper management. In the Central London district pauper school at Harwell, the late Mr. Austin succeeded in reducing the rate to less than two per cent, notwithstanding that scholars were taken from the very heart of London, many of them being half-starved, stunted, scrofulous, and suffering from ringworm and other ailments. It cannot be too widely spread abroad, that the secret of this clever and philanthropic superintendent's rule consisted in the practice and maintenance of extraordinary cleanliness. The eight hundred or nine hundred children under his care were washed all over in warm water twice a week, as well as down to their waists twice a day; and the younger children were washed after every meal. Directly a garment was soiled, it was changed, although, perhaps, it had only been worn a few minutes; and in the regular way, every older boy was allowed three clean shirts weekly. The sheets of every bed were changed weekly, and frequently often, when required. The profusion of clean linen caused as many as fifteen thousand pieces to be washed weekly. But the system worked wonders. Instead of a hundred yearly graves being made in the graveyard, the sexton was not called to dig many more than a dozen. For finer children in the country workhouses, furnish a death rate of twelve per cent. But this unpromising selection, with this management, yielded a smaller death-rate than the wealthiest communities in the land.

Thus it will be seen that the secret of the preservation of health lies in one word—cleanliness. This quality, long and worthily held next to godliness, must be applied in its widest sense, and be understood to mean cleanliness in our houses, our streets, and our towns, as well as in our food, linen, and person. Air, earth, and water must be kept sweet and clean; and even our fires are not exempt from influences upon health, for we may burn substances that emit unwholesome odors. Sanitary reform, therefore, resolves itself into an old, old story. The patriarch Jacob gave the pith of it when he commanded his household to "be clean, and change their garments;" and Moses only enlarged the same command when he declared, that if a house should be unclean, the priest should look upon it, and cause it to be thoroughly scrubbed and cleansed; and should signs of uncleanness again present themselves, it should be taken down—stones, timber, and mortar, and these materials cast out of the city upon an unclean place; and in the minute directions he issued respecting repeated ablutions. It will not, he of much use to tell the story, even with its Syrian associations, to grown up people; they know it already; but habit is second nature, and it is difficult for them to change their ways. Those to whom sanitary reform must be preached, are school-children. They should be taught, if we are dirty, we shall become diseased; if we sin, we shall suffer, as certainly as twice two are four, and twice four are eight. It is in the minds of little children that we should sow this seed.—Chamber's Journal.

STAND BY THE GOVERNMENT.—Practically the Government is now the Administration. Were the government administered by Democrats it would be just as much the duty of all loyal men to sustain it as it now is when administered by Republicans. We are now in the crisis of the National history, when the life of the Government is assailed by foes without and enemies within. It is no time now for dissension and strife among loyal men. We should close up the ranks and stand shoulder to shoulder in this struggle. The President needs the hearty support of the people. Never has President or potentate had a more difficult task than he. He stands now as the representative of the National life and of liberty. The opposition to him is becoming more disloyal, and more open in its sympathy with the rebels. Let us now have Union in the support of Lincoln and Johnson, yielding all personal preferences and prejudices to the cause of Union and liberty. For the re-election of Lincoln assumes the overthrow and utter extinction of slavery.—Daily Life.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL.—Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson A. Smith's, New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.

NERVOUS DISEASES.—AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes, new and reliable treatment, in report of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLMAN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 33741dayly

HOW TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES.—Use Dutcher's Celebrated LIGHTNING FLY KILLER, a neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.—This celebrated Toilet Soap, in much universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

WYNKOOP'S ICELAND PECTORAL.—Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Pulmonary Organs are over prevalent, insidious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to alleviate, cure, and protect these complaints, must be expectorant, anodyne and invigorating, loosening the mucus of the throat, and imparting tone to the entire system. No discovery in medical science ever effected so many cases of disease as Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral. It is not only the most astonishing remedy in all cases of Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, or Purified Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Conchitis, Colds, Nervous Irritability, &c.

The Rev. J. J. Porren certifies—"that I have used Dr. Wynkoop's Pectoral for several years, myself and in my family, for severe pulmonary complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and have never seen its equal." Rev. J. J. Porren, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hundreds and thousands of important testimonials could be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that it never fails.

It is composed of pure Iceland Moss, Balm of Gilead, Peruvian Balsam, Eucalyptus, Confrey, Balaam, and other invaluable expectorant and tonic ingredients. It is harmless, prompt and lasting. Invalids and sufferers cannot afford to neglect a trial. Freely family should have it. It is remarkable for Croup, Fall decriptions, recommendations and directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all the principal Druggists. Prepared by Dr. R. B. WYNKOOP, and sold by D. F. BARNES & Co., New York.

PRAYER BOOKS!—Just Received at the CORNER BOOKSTORE, the most complete assortment of Prayer Books ever brought to the city. Be sure and call here if you want a Prayer Book. O. J. DEARBORN.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES.—Painters' Articles, &c., for sale as cheap as the cheapest and of a good quality, at the "PEOPLES' DRUG STORE," directly opposite Bryant House.

REPUBLICAN UNION CONVENTION.

The Republican of Rockland and all others who are in favor of sustaining the National Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, will meet in Convention on Thursday, the 25th day of August, 1864, at 12 o'clock, in the Court Room, in Essex Block, City of Janesville, to elect delegates to the National Convention to be held at New York, on the 15th day of September, 1864, to nominate candidates for County Officers.

The following towns and wards will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Avon	2	Bradford	2
Bel Air City, 1st Ward	2	Town of Janesville	2
" " 2d " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 3d " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 4th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 5th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 6th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 7th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 8th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 9th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 10th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 11th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 12th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 13th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 14th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 15th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 16th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 17th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 18th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 19th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 20th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 21st " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 22nd " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 23rd " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 24th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 25th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 26th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 27th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 28th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 29th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 30th " "	2	" " " "	2

Dated July 20th, 1864.

J. A. DENELL, Secretary.

W. E. WILKINS, Chairman.

W. E. WILKINS, Chairman.

W. E. WILKINS, Chairman.

W. E. WILKINS, Chairman.

UNION CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Congressional District Convention for the Second District of Wisconsin, will be held at the city of Janesville, on Thursday, the 25th day of August, 1864, at 12 o'clock, in the Court Room, in Essex Block, City of Janesville, to elect delegates to the National Convention to be held at New York, on the 15th day of September, 1864, to nominate candidates for County Officers.

The following towns and wards will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Avon	2	Bradford	2
Bel Air City, 1st Ward	2	Town of Janesville	2
" " 2d " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 3d " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 4th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 5th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 6th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 7th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 8th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 9th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 10th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 11th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 12th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 13th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 14th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 15th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 16th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 17th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 18th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 19th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 20th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 21st " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 22nd " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 23rd " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 24th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 25th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 26th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 27th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 28th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 29th " "	2	" " " "	2
" " 30th " "	2	" " " "	2

Dated July 20th, 1864.

J. A. DENELL, Secretary.

W. E. WILKINS, Chairman.

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Fifth Assembly District Convention.

There will be a Union Assembly District Convention composed of the city of Janesville, at the Court Room in said city, on Friday, August 13th, 1864, at 12 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress to be elected at the coming election, and also for the purpose of selecting two delegates to represent said district in the 23rd Congressional District Convention, to be held in the city of Watertown, August 25th, 1864, to nominate a candidate for Congress to be supported at the ensuing election. All qualified voters who endorse the Baltimore Platform are invited to participate in nominating delegates to said Convention. The several wards are entitled to send delegates as follows: 1st ward 6; 2d ward 6; 3d ward 4; 4th ward 4.

By order of Rep. Union Assembly Dist. Com.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Republicans of the 17th Senatorial District, comprising the county of Rock, and all others who are in favor of sustaining the National Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, will meet in Convention by their delegates at the Court Room in Janesville, on Saturday, the 20th day of August, 1864, at 12 o'clock, to nominate a candidate for State Senator, and to choose two delegates to represent this district in the Congressional Convention to be held at Watertown on the 25th day of August, 1864.

The respective towns and wards will be entitled to the same representation as in the County Convention to be held in Janesville on the 25th day of August, 1864.

Dated August 1st, 1864.

By order of Committee, J. P. TOWNE, Chairman.

TOWN OF MILTON.

The Unconditional Union electors of the town of Milton, who are in favor of sustaining the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, are requested to meet at the Court Room in Janesville, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent said town in an Assembly District Convention to be held in the city of Watertown, August 25th, 1864, to nominate a candidate for Congress to be supported at the ensuing election. All qualified voters who endorse the Baltimore Platform are invited to participate in nominating delegates to said Convention. The several wards are entitled to send delegates as follows: 1st ward 6; 2d ward 6; 3d ward 4; 4th ward 4.

By order of Committee, J. P. TOWNE, Chairman.

TOWN OF HARMONY.

The Republican electors of the town of Harmony, and all others who are in favor of sustaining the National Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, are requested to meet at the Court Room in Janesville, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent said town in an Assembly District Convention to be held in the city of Watertown, August 25th, 1864, to nominate a candidate for Congress to be supported at the ensuing election. All qualified voters who endorse the Baltimore Platform are invited to participate in nominating delegates to said Convention. The several wards are entitled to send delegates as follows: 1st ward 6; 2d ward 6; 3d ward 4; 4th ward 4.

By order of Committee, J. P. TOWNE, Chairman.

TOWN OF FULTON.

The Republican electors of the town of Fulton, and all others who are in favor of sustaining the National Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, are requested to meet at the Court Room in Janesville, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent said town in an Assembly District Convention to be held in the city of Watertown, August 25th, 1864, to nominate a candidate for Congress to be supported at the ensuing election. All qualified voters who endorse the Baltimore Platform are invited to participate in nominating delegates to said Convention. The several wards are entitled to send delegates as follows: 1st ward 6; 2d ward 6; 3d ward 4; 4th ward 4.

By order of Committee, J. P. TOWNE, Chairman.

UNION ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Convention for the 6th Assembly District, composed of the towns of Rock, Plymouth, Spring Valley, Avon, Newburg, and Janesville, is called to meet at the Court Room in Janesville, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent said district in the Congressional Convention to be held at Watertown on the 25th day of August, 1864.

By order of Committee, J. P. TOWNE, Chairman.

TOWN OF BRADFORD.

The Republican Union voters of the town of Bradford are requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections, in the Court Room in Janesville, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent said town in an Assembly District Convention to be held in the city of Watertown, August 25th, 1864, to nominate a candidate for Congress to be supported at the ensuing election. All qualified voters who endorse the Baltimore Platform are invited to participate in nominating delegates to said Convention. The several wards are entitled to send delegates as follows: 1st ward 6; 2d ward 6; 3d ward 4; 4th ward 4.

By order of Committee, J. P. TOWNE, Chairman.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT NO. 1.

The towns comprising Assembly District No. 1 are hereby notified to meet at the usual place of holding elections, in the Court Room in Janesville, on Monday, the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent said district in the Congressional Convention to be held at Watertown on the 25th day of August, 1864. Also to do any other business proper to be done when met.

August 12th, 1864.

By order of Committee, J. P. TOWNE, Chairman.

Town Caucus.

The Union Republicans of the town of Janesville are hereby notified that a caucus will be held at the Rock River House, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Congressional and County Conventions, and to do any other business proper to be done when met.

By order of Committee, J. P. TOWNE, Chairman.

CATCUS.

The Republican voters of the town of Rock are requested to meet at the Court Room in Janesville, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent said town in an Assembly District Convention to be held in the city of Watertown, August 25th, 1864, to nominate a candidate for Congress to be supported at the ensuing election. All qualified voters who endorse the Baltimore Platform are invited to participate in nominating delegates to said Convention. The several wards are entitled to send delegates as follows: 1st ward 6; 2d ward 6; 3d ward 4; 4th ward 4.

By order of Committee, J. P. TOWNE, Chairman.

Miscellaneous.

J. A. DENELL,  
WATCH REPAIRER,  
No. 1 Myers House, — JANESVILLE, WIS.  
JUST RECEIVED  
A fine assortment of  
**SILVER WARE,**  
consisting of  
CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, TEA SETS,  
SPOON HOLDERS, NAPKIN RINGS,  
and all kinds of Silver Ware that you will find in a  
**FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE.**  
Agent for the celebrated  
**CALENDAR CLOCK.**  
A good assortment of Common Clocks from \$2 up to \$50. Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, by myself.

GIVE ME A CALL,

and if I don't suit you it will not cost you anything.  
J. A. DENELL,  
No. 1, Myers Block.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

NOW READY

ECHLIN & FOOTE'S

English, French, Scotch and American.

Cloth Cassimeres & Vesting

Comprising all the

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON!

and in fact

THE LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF GOODS!

THE SPRING STYLES!

—AND—

New and Beautiful!!

and we have all the facilities for doing the very best of work at the lowest possible prices.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

N. SWACER,  
dealer and manufacturer of

Furniture and Cabinet Ware,

will announce to the citizens of Janesville, Rock and adjoining counties, that he has on hand the largest and best selected stock of furniture that has ever been in Janesville, and notwithstanding the great rise in price of labor, materials, &c., he is not only able to determine to sell his immense stock of furniture at the lowest prices.

Without any Advance in Price

over the old prices, though furniture has everywhere else advanced at least from 25 to 50 cents over the old rates, and as it may be believed that he has sacrificed for furniture that he did before, he will disprove this to every one who will call and examine his stock. He is anxious to give entire satisfaction to the most fastidious, both in regard to price, quality and beauty of style, which can not be surpassed here for cheapness. Among his numerous articles I can only mention Sofas, Teas, Tables, Beds, Mattresses, Case and Bed Room Sets, Lounges, Marble Top, Center and End Tables, Dining, Breakfast and Parlor Tables, Mahogany, Cherry and Black Walnut Bureaus of all kinds, Bedsteads of every description, Coffins of all sizes and trimmed in every variety of style constantly on hand.

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CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 102, Broadway.

Cash Capital, \$500,000.00  
Surplus, \$100,000.00

New York, Jan. 12, 1864.

The following is the yearly account of the condition of this company, showing its actual condition on the first day of January, 1864:

Cash balance in bank, \$55,000.00  
Loans on stocks of solvent institutions, \$75,000.00  
Loans on bonds and mortgages, first lien, \$100,000.00  
Loans on bonds and mortgages, second lien, \$100,000.00  
Loans on bonds and mortgages, third lien, \$100,000.00  
Loans on bonds and mortgages, fourth lien, \$100,000.00  
Loans on bonds and mortgages, fifth lien, \$100,000.00  
Loans on bonds and mortgages, sixth lien, \$100,000.00  
Loans on bonds and mortgages, seventh lien, \$100,000.00  
Loans on bonds and mortgages, eighth lien, \$100,000.00  
Loans on bonds and mortgages, ninth lien, \$100,000.00  
Loans on bonds and mortgages, tenth lien, \$100,000.00  
Loans on bonds and mortgages, eleventh lien, \$100,000.00  
Loans on



up twenty-five heretics and schisms.



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Just received, the largest and best assortment of

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Gold band and plain, white, will arrive in a few days, imported direct by Wheelock from Havre. A large and

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Pressed, Cut and Engraved, common and best crystal, consisting in part of Tumblers, Goblets, Saucer Dishes for many kinds, Saucer Plates, Bells, Spoonholders, Sugar, Creams, Brump Cans, Pitchers, Glass Covers for covers and work, &c. &c.

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poons, Forks, Butter Knives, Ladles, &c. A Beautiful Dinner Service from 75 cents to 15 dollars—Children's Sets, also, large assortment

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Knives, and Hard Rubber Knives, Forks, Nut Picks, Ac

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**W. G. WHELOCK.**  
Janesville, Oct. 26th, 1864. oct26dawf

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## Musical Instruments.

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**REMOVAL!**

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**ORGANS!**

also all the latest popular publications of

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**Musical Merchandise and Instruction**

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After having played on the Piano of Messrs. Knabe & Co., it is impossible not to bear testimony to their qualities, which have acquired for them the eminent reputation which they enjoy. The Pianos of their manufacture, on which I have played, are exceedingly

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